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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 13572-2008

Replacing GB/T 13572-1992

**Woodworking machines -- Planing-machines for two-, three-, or
four-side dressing -- Nomenclature and acceptance conditions**

木工机床 二、三、四面木工刨床 精度

(English Translation)

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Table of Contents

- Foreword
- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative references
- 3 Short Description
- 4 Terms

Foreword

This standard is identical with ISO 7569. 1986 "Woodworking machines two, three, four planer Nomenclature and acceptance conditions" (in English).

For ease of use, this standard made the following editorial changes.

--- "This International Standard" be replaced by "this standard";

"," --- With a decimal point instead of a comma as the decimal point, "";

--- Remove the French term and Appendix A;

--- Deleted international standards foreword;

--- Increasing the normative references of Lead;

--- To ISO 7569. 1986 references to other international standards, with the international standard has been adopted as the standard instead of the corresponding country.

This standard replaces GB/T 13572-1992 "two, three, four woodworking planer precision." There Compared with GB/T 13572-1992 The following criteria differences.

--- Modify the standard name;

--- Increasing the term;

--- G3, G7, G8 geometric precision test items have been adjusted;

--- Remove the work of the accuracy.

The standard proposed by China Machinery Industry Federation.

This standard by the National Woodworking Machine and Tool Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC84) centralized.

This standard was drafted. Fujian Shaowu Zhen Machinery Manufacturing Co., Asian workers (Weihai) Limited.

1 Scope

This standard specifies two, three, four terms woodworking planer (hereinafter referred to as the machine) of each part, while referring to GB/T 17421.1-1998, provides geometric precision machine testing, and given the appropriate tolerances for general use, general precision machine tools.

This standard specifies only the geometric accuracy of machine tool inspection, does not apply to running test machine (such as vibration, unusual noise, crawling parts inspection, etc.), does not apply to machine features test (such as speed, feed rate, etc.), these tests are generally advised before testing the geometric accuracy of machine tools get on.

The standard accuracy of machine tools for working without mandatory inspection, which should be between the user and the manufacturer prior agreement separately.

This standard applies to ISO 7984. 1988 and in 12.22,12.23 those tools within the meaning of 12.24.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB/T 17421.1-1998 Test code for machine tools - Part 1. under no-load or finishing conditions Geometric accuracy of machines (Eqv ISO 230-1:1996) ISO 7984. 1988 Woodworking machines Woodworking machines and auxiliary equipment for woodworking technology classification

3 Short Description

3.1

standard in all dimensions and tolerances are in millimeters.

3.2

This standard should be used with reference to GB/T 17421.1-1998, especially the test installation, spindles and other moving parts of the machine before Temperature, and test methods. Gage error should not exceed 1/3 of the tolerance of the subject project.

3.3

standard geometric accuracy test order is given by the machine tool assembly sequence, which is not limited by the order of the actual inspection time. In order to facilitate

Installation and testing of the seizure, inspection in any order.

The standard test given project may not always be necessary or itemized inspection 3.4 inspection tools.

3.5

Test Project selection is determined by the user, and in agreement with the manufacturer, clearly defined at the time of ordering the machine. Selected test Projects are often of interest about the performance of your machine.

3.6

movement in the direction of the workpiece called longitudinal movement.

3.7

When determining the minimum conversion tolerance measurement range is different from the present standard measurement range, consider tolerance is 0.01mm (See GB/T 17421.1-1998 in 2.3.1.1).

4 Terms

Tools - Terminology Figure 1 and Table 1.

GB/T 13572-2008/ISO 7569. 1986